


Questions on lesson three



Questions signed by  have been taken from the school book.

1. Choose the correct answer:

- The correct structure of the human body is
 a. organ → tissue → cell → system.
 b. tissue → organ → cell → system.
 c. systems → organs → tissues → cells.
 d. organ → cell → tissue → system.
- The is (are) from the human body organs.
 a. mouth b. heart c. liver d. (a) , (b) and (c)
- Which of the following is considered as an organ ?
 a. Yeast fungus. b. Heart.
 c. The epidermis of the onion plant. d. Bean plant.
- The stomach is
 a. a system. b. an organ. c. a cell. d. a tissue.
- A tissue is
 a. a group of similar cells in structure and function.
 b. a group of different cells in structure and function.
 c. a group of organs. d. a group of systems.
- Roots and leaves are from the plant
 a. systems. b. organs. c. cells. d. tissues.
- The is the building unit of the animal body.
 a. plant cell b. animal cell
 c. animal tissue d. animal organ
- The nucleus of the cell is suspended in the
 a. cell wall. b. cell membrane.
 c. cytoplasm. d. green plastids.

- a. Nucleus. b. Chloroplasts. c. Cytoplasm. d. Cell membrane.
10. The plasma membrane surrounds the directly.
a. cytoplasm b. cell wall c. nucleus only d. green plastids
11. controls the substances that enter or leave the cell.
a. Cell wall b. Plasma membrane
c. Cytoplasm d. Nucleus
12. is a fluid in which all the cell components are suspended.
a. Cytoplasm b. Nucleus
c. Green plastids d. Cell wall
13. The biological operations occur in
a. cytoplasm. b. nucleus.
c. cell membrane. d. chloroplasts.
14. organizes the biological operations in the cell and it is responsible for the cell division.
a. Nucleus b. Cytoplasm
c. Green plastid d. Plasma membrane
15. is(are) responsible for making food by photosynthesis process.
a. Chloroplasts b. Nucleus c. Cytoplasm d. Cell wall
16. All the following are from the components of the animal cell except
a. nucleus. b. cell membrane.
c. chloroplasts. d. cytoplasm.
17. In both animal and plant cells , exist(s).
a. plasma membrane b. cytoplasm
c. cell wall d. (a) and (b)
18. 📖 The is an example of unicellular living organisms.
a. frog b. snake c. yeast fungus d. bean plant
19. 📖 All the following can be found in yeast fungus except
a. cytoplasm. b. nucleus. c. chloroplasts. d. cell wall.
20. Yeast fungus is used in making
a. bread. b. alcohol. c. oil. d. (a) and (b).

2. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A) :

(A)	(B)
1. System	a. is used in making bread.
2. Cell	b. controls the substances that enter or leave the cell.
3. Plasma membrane	c. is a fluid in which, all the biological operations occur in it.
4. Cytoplasm	d. consists of organs.
5. Yeast fungus	e. is the unit of structure in living organisms.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

3. Put (✓) in front of the correct statement and (x) in front of the wrong one, then correct it :



- The organ consists of a group of tissues. ()
- Roots and stems are considered from the plant tissues. ()
- The building unit of the living organism's body is the tissue. ()
- The cell wall surrounds the animal cell from outside. ()
- Controlling the substances that enter or leave the cell is the function of nucleus. ()
- The plant cell is similar to the animal cell in containing nucleus and cytoplasm only. ()
- The animal cell is surrounded by the cell wall. ()
- Plasma membrane fills the cell cavity and all biological processes are completed in it. ()
- Cell division is the function of nucleus in the cell. ()
- The plant cell differs from the animal cell in having cell wall and chloroplasts. ()
- Bacteria and yeast fungus are unicellular micro-organisms. ()
- The yeast fungus is a harmful micro-organism. ()
- Yeast fungus has economic importance as it is used in making jewellery. ()

Unit One



4. Correct the underlined words:

1. An animal cell is characterized by the presence of chloroplasts. (.....)
2. All the biological operations of the cell occur in cell membrane. (.....)
3. The nucleus controls the substances that enter or leave the cell. (.....)
4. A plant cell is surrounded from outside by plasma membrane. (.....)
5. Tissue is made up of a symmetric set of organs. (.....)

5. Write the scientific term of each of the following:

1. A group of symmetric cells. (.....)
2. A group of similar tissues. (.....)
3. A group of organs working together. (.....)
4. Roots, stems and leaves in the plant body. (.....)
5. The unit of structure and function in the living organism's body. (.....)
6.  The building unit of the living organism's body. (.....)
7. The building unit of the plant body. (.....)
8. The building unit of the animal body. (.....)
9. The structure that surrounds the cytoplasm in the animal cell. (.....)
10. The living cell that contains chloroplasts. (.....)
11. The structure that controls the substances that enter or leave the cell. (.....)
12. The fluid that fills the cell, where the biological processes occur. (.....)
13. The structure that helps the plant cell to make its own food and characterizes the plant cell than the animal cell. (.....)
14. The cell component which plays an important role in the cell division. (.....)
15. The cell component which organizes the biological operations of the cell. (.....)
16. The unicellular living organism used in making bread. (.....)
17. The unicellular living organism used in making alcohol. (.....)
18.  Small structures (organelles) spread in the cytoplasm of the plant cells and are responsible for photosynthesis process. (.....)

6. Complete the following statements:

1. The two lungs are examples of , while is an example of plant organ.
2. The building unit of a living organism's body is called
3. is the building unit of the plant body.
4. The organ of the body of a living organism is formed of
5. Each tissue is formed of identical units of
6.  The living organism's body is made up of systems integrated with each other, where each system is made up of that consist of , where each of them consists of that each of them has its own function.
7. The plant cell is composed of , , cytoplasm , and green plastids.
8. surrounds the plant cell from outside , while the plasma membrane surrounds cell from outside.
9. controls the substances that enter or leave the cell.
10. is responsible for the cell division, while are responsible for making food by photosynthesis process.
11. The plant cell is surrounded by , while the animal cell is surrounded by
12. The plant cell and the animal cell are similar in the presence of , and
13. The plant cell is characterized than the animal cell by the presence of and
14.  One example of the unicellular living organisms is
15. The structure of yeast fungus is , , vacuole and
16. The yeast fungus is surrounded by that determines the cell shape.
17. The yeast fungus is used in making and


7. Give reasons for the following:

1. The stomach and the two lungs are organs.
.....
2. Digestive system is an example of the living organism's systems.
.....
3. The nucleus is a very important component in the cell.
.....

Unit One

4. The cell membrane is a very important component in the cell.
.....
5. Plants can make their own food.
.....
6. Plant cell contains chloroplasts.
.....
7. The cell wall is a very important structure for the plant cell.
.....
8. The unicellular organism is an integrated living organism.
.....
9. Yeast fungus has a definite shape.
.....
10. Yeast fungus has an economic importance.
.....
11. Yeast fungus is used in making bread.
.....

8. What happens if ... ?

1. There is no cell wall in the plant cell.
.....
2.  The absence of chloroplasts in the corn plant cells.
.....

9. What is the importance of each of the following ... ?

1. Nucleus.
.....
2. The cytoplasm.
.....
3. The plasma membrane.
.....
4. The chloroplasts (green plastids).
.....
5. Cell wall.
.....

6. Yeast fungus.

10. Compare between the structure of the plant cell, animal cell and yeast fungus in the opposite table :

Points of comparison	Plant cell	Animal cell	Yeast fungus
1. Nucleus :
2. Cytoplasm :
3. Chloroplasts :

11. Examine the figures in front of you , then answer the following questions:

a. The figure (a) is

b. Label the figure :

- ① points to
- ② points to
- ③ points to
- ④ points to
- ⑤ points to
- ⑥ points to

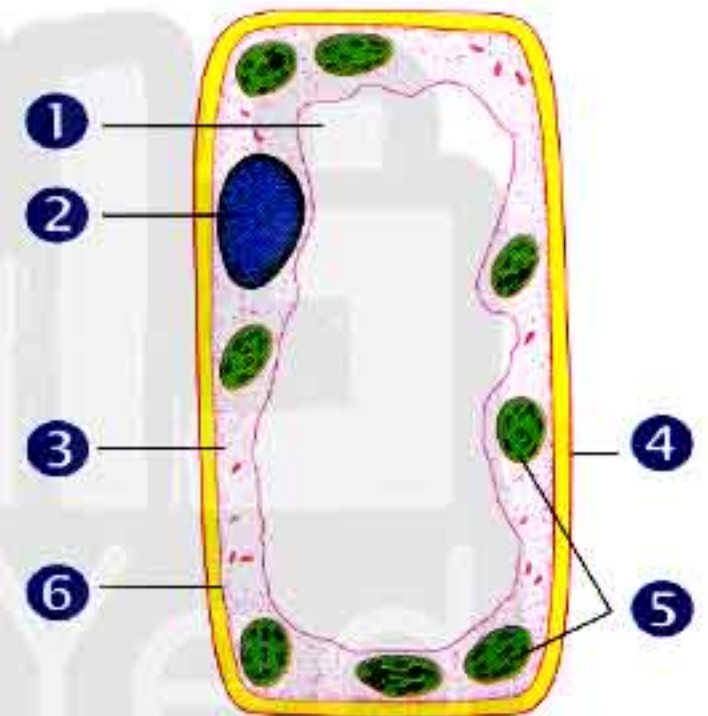


Fig. (a)

c. The figure (b) is

d. Label the figure :

- ① points to
- ② points to
- ③ points to
- ④ points to

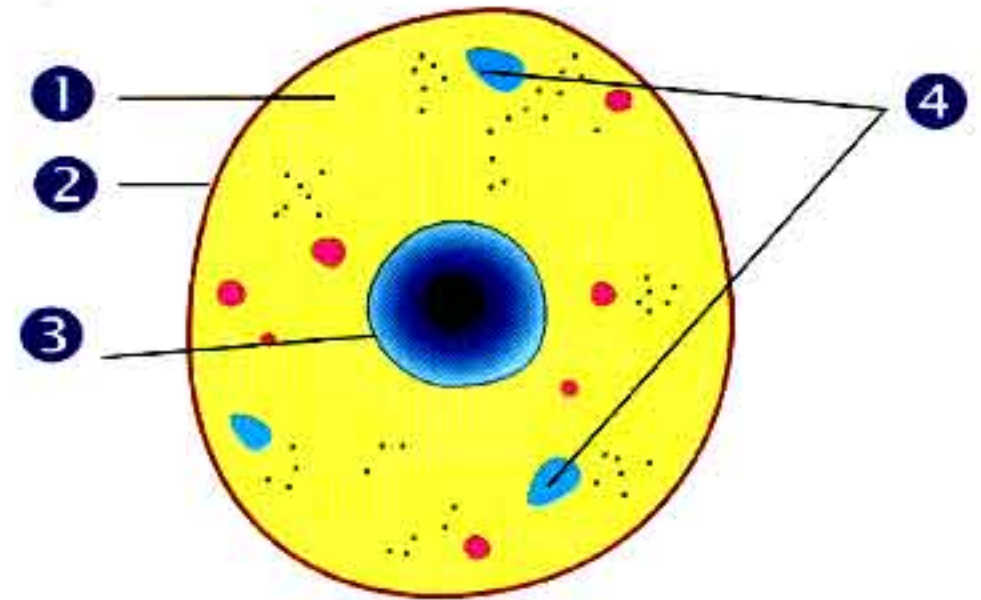


Fig. (b)

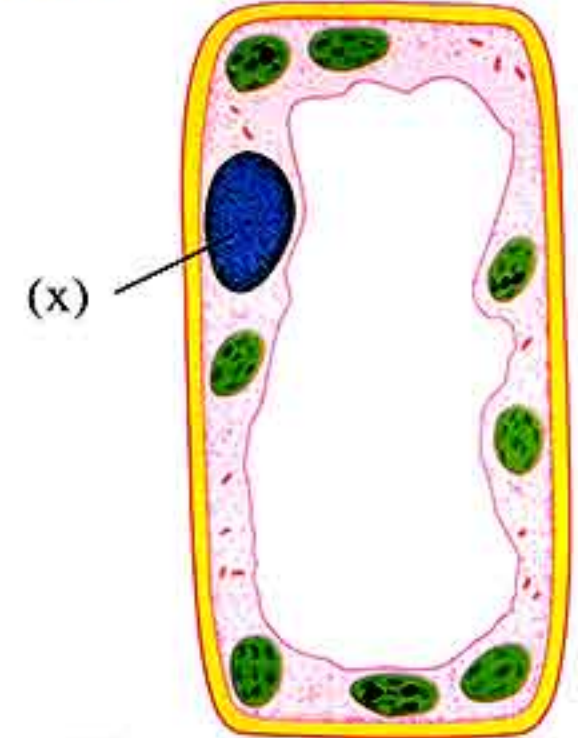
Timss Questions



1. Look at the opposite figure which represents the plant cell :

What is the function of part (x) ?

- a. Stores water.
- b. Produces food.
- c. Absorbs energy.
- d. Controls the cell division.



2. Look at the following figures, then answer this question.

Which diagram represents the animal cell ? Explain your reasons.

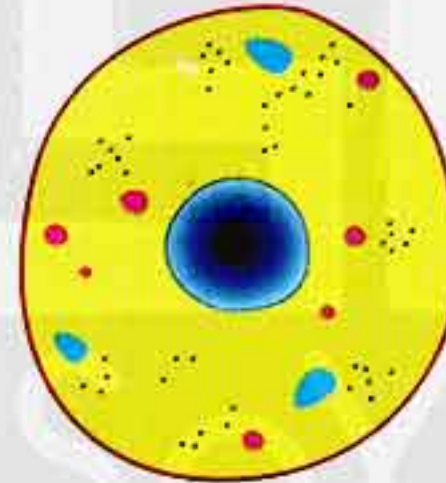


Fig. (a)

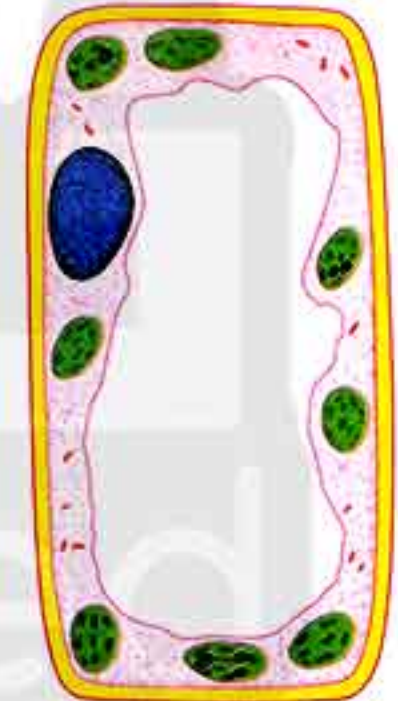
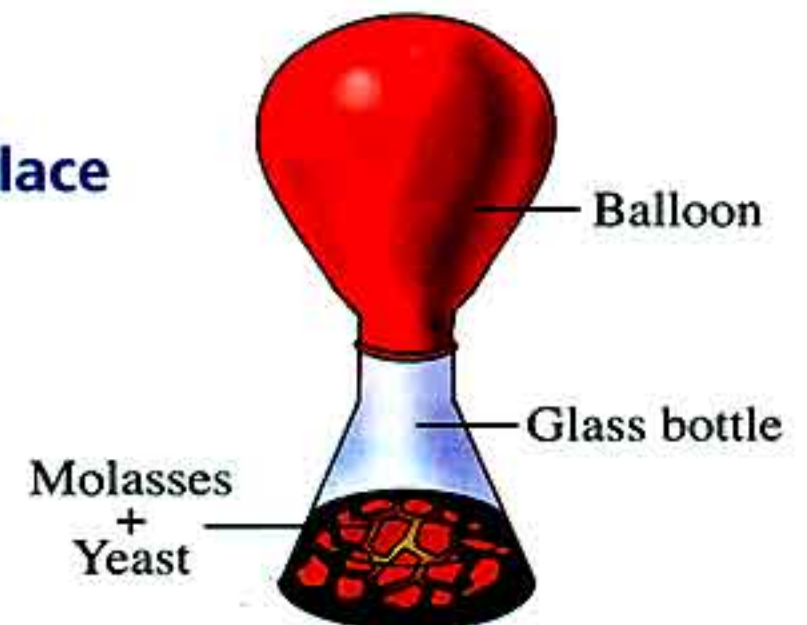


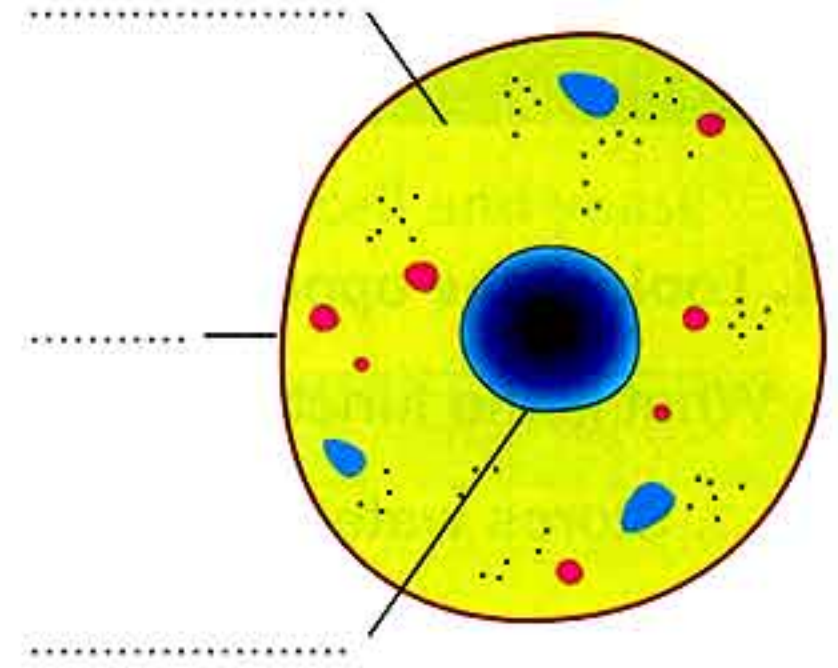
Fig. (b)

3. What happens when we add a piece of yeast to a glass bottle contains some molasses, then put a balloon on the mouth of the glass bottle, and place them all in a warm place ? Why ?



4. Put on the figure, the letters and the name of the part that represent the answer of the following questions :

- It controls the substances that enter or leave the cell.
- All the biological operations of the cell occur in it.
- It is responsible for the cell division.



5. Classify the following statements in the following table :

- It has cell wall that gives the cell a definite shape.
- It has small vacuoles.
- It has an indefinite shape due to absence of a cell wall.
- It has a sap vacuole.

Plant cell	Animal cell
.....
.....
.....

Now at all bookstores



EL-MOASSER

in


Maths & English

Your Way to Success






Questions on lesson four



Questions signed by  have been taken from the school book.

1. Choose the correct answer :

- The types of living organisms are classified into according to their way of feeding.
 - producers
 - consumers
 - decomposers
 - (a) , (b) and (c)
- are living organisms that can make their own food by photosynthesis process.
 - Green plants
 - Green algae
 - Decomposers
 - (a) and (b)
-  are examples of producers.
 - Green algae
 - Reptiles
 - Fungi
 - Birds
-  Chloroplasts are found in
 - green plants.
 - consumers.
 - decomposers.
 - all the previous answers.
- The photosynthesis process takes place in the of the plant.
 - roots
 - green parts
 - seeds
 - all the previous answers
- Plants make their own food by the process.
 - respiration
 - photosynthesis
 - circulation
 - digestion
- Plants make their food through the photosynthesis process in the existence of sunlight, carbon dioxide gas and
 - nitrogen.
 - water.
 - oxygen.
 - sugar.
-  Plants use in the photosynthesis process.
 - oxygen gas
 - nitrogen gas
 - carbon dioxide gas
 - water vapour
- During the photosynthesis process, gas is evolved.
 - carbon dioxide
 - nitrogen
 - oxygen
 - chlorine

- 90

14. Consumers are living organisms that get their own food by decomposing the organic wastes as dead bodies of organisms. ()
15. Dead bodies, plant remains and decayed food are considered the food of consumer organisms. ()
16. Bread mold fungus and some types of bacteria are examples of decomposers. ()
17. Green algae are considered from consumers. ()
18. Increasing the soil fertility is from the importances of producers. ()
19. Decomposers can make their own food by themselves through the photosynthesis process. ()


3. Correct the underlined words :

1. Oxygen gas is necessary for the photosynthesis process. (.....)
2. The colour of iodine solution turns into red in the presence of starch. (.....)
3. Consumers are living organisms can make their own food by photosynthesis process. (.....)
4. Decomposers depend on producers directly or indirectly to get their own food. (.....)
5. Consumers are living organisms that get their own food through decomposing the organic wastes. (.....)




4. Write the scientific term of each of the following :



1. The process by which the plant makes its own food. (.....)
2. The main source of food and energy for man and animal. (.....)
3. A biological process that takes place in the green parts of the plant to make its own food. (.....)
4. Structures are found in the green leaves and they are responsible for the absorption of sunlight. (.....)
5. The products of the photosynthesis process. (.....)
6. The source of energy for plants to make their food. (.....)
7. The gas that is necessary for photosynthesis process. (.....)
8. The gas which is released from the photosynthesis process. (.....)

Unit One


9. The substance that is used to detect the presence of starch in the plant leaves. (.....)
10.  Living organisms that can make their own food by themselves through the photosynthesis process. (.....)
11. Green plants, green algae and some types of bacteria. (.....)
12. Living organisms depend on producers directly or indirectly to get their own food. (.....)
13. Living organisms depend on other living organisms to get their own food. (.....)
14. Living organisms get their own food through decomposing organic wastes as dead bodies, plant remains and decayed food. (.....)
15. They are living organisms that help us to get rid of dead bodies and plant remains. (.....)

5. Complete the following statements :


1. is considered as a source of energy for plants to make the photosynthesis process.
2. Living organisms are classified according to their way of feeding into , and
3. are living organisms that can make their own food by the photosynthesis process.
4. and are considered examples of producer living organisms.
5. is a biological process that takes place in the green parts of the plant to make its own food.
6.  The process of photosynthesis needs the presence of , and
7. and are the products of the photosynthesis process.
8. The plant cells absorb sunlight by which give the plant its colour.
9. In the photosynthesis process, the plant absorbs and from soil, and from air.
10. In the photosynthesis process, gas is absorbed and gas is produced.
11.  To check the existence of starch in the plant leaf, we use
12.  The green plants produce gas during the process of photosynthesis.

13. When iodine solution is added to starch, its colour turns into
14. The green plant is necessary for keeping the percentage of and constant in the air.
15.  gas is evolved during the photosynthesis process, whereas gas is released as a product from the respiration process.
16. are living organisms that depend on producers directly or indirectly to get their food.
17. A human is considered as that feeds on producers and
18.  Living organisms which are responsible for decomposing the remains of the living organisms are known as
19. and are examples of decomposers.
20. is considered as one of the producers, but is considered as one of the decomposers.
21. Bread mold fungus is considered as


6. Give reasons for the following :

1. Green plants are called producers.
.....
2.  There are chloroplasts in the cells of producers.
.....
.....
3. Plants need sunlight, water, carbon dioxide gas and mineral salts.
.....
4. The green plant leaves become yellow and weak if they aren't exposed to sunlight.
.....
5. The potted plant inside houses should be directed to sunlight.
.....
.....
6. Iodine solution is used to detect the presence of starch in the plant leaves.
.....
7. Cows and chickens are considered as consumers.
.....
8. Lion and tiger are consumers.
.....
.....

Unit One

9. Bread mold fungus is considered as a decomposer.
.....
10. Decomposers and consumers can't make their own food.
.....
11. Food spoils if it is left outside the refrigerator for a long period of time.
.....
12.  Decomposers have great economical and environmental importance.
.....
13. Green algae are considered as producers.
.....

7. What happens when ...?

1. Plants aren't exposed to sunlight for few days.
.....
2. The plant leaves have no chloroplasts.
.....
3. Plants disappear from the environment.
.....
4.  The absence of decomposers from nature.
.....

8. What is meant by ...?

1. Photosynthesis process.
.....
2. Producers.
.....
3. Consumers.
.....
4. Decomposers.
.....

9. What is the importance of ... ?

1. Chloroplasts :
2. Iodine solution :
3. Sunlight for plants :
4. Decomposers :

.....

.....

.....

10. Compare between producers, consumers and decomposers, then give examples of each type.

.....

.....

.....

11. Classify the following living organisms into producers, consumers and decomposers.

Dog - Lion - Corn plant - Green algae - Yeast fungus - Human -
Yoghurt bacteria.

.....

.....

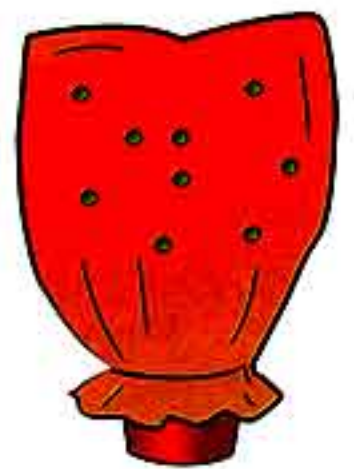
.....

12. Look at the opposite figures, then answer :**1. Complete :**

- a. The leaves of plant make their own food by the photosynthesis process.
- b. The leaves of plant become yellow and weak.



Plant (A)



Plant (B)

2. What are the products of photosynthesis process ?

Timss Questions



1. In an experiment to test the presence of starch in the green leaves. You notice that the colour of iodine solution doesn't change into blue. Why ?
 - a. Due to the shortage of water in leaves.
 - b. The leaves don't expose to sunlight.
 - c. The leaves don't have stomata.
 - d. The leaves don't have coloured plastids.
2. The living organisms don't depend on themselves to make their food due to
 - a. no time to make food.
 - b. absence of money.
 - c. absence of chloroplasts.
 - d. absence of carbon dioxide gas.
 - e. (c) and (d).
3. The opposite picture shows a tree. Answer the following questions :
 - a. The tree takes water from the soil. Mention the other substances that the tree must get them from the soil.

.....
 - b. In order to make its own food, the tree also needs another substance from the air. Name this substance.

.....
 - c. What is the name of the process that the tree uses to make its food ?

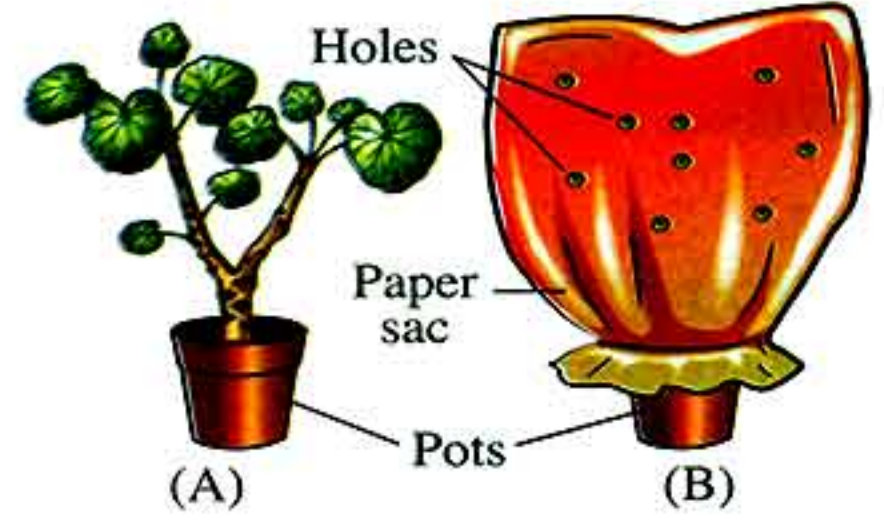
.....



نفوقه في أي عمل عليه العلامة ري

4. a. If we have two plant pots (A) and (B), when we cover plant (B) by constructed paper sac with narrow holes then leave the two plant pots for two days in the sunlight.

What will happen to plant (B) and plant (A) ? Why ?



- b. **Choose the correct answer :**

Why we cover plant (B) by constructed paper sac with narrow holes ?

- a. To allow the air and the light pass to the plant.
- b. To prevent the air and the light pass to the plant.
- c. To allow the air only passes to the plant.
- d. To prevent the air only passes to the plant.



تابعنا على صفحتنا على الفيسبوك

www.facebook.com/ZakroolySite

الآن



استمتع بمشاهدة شرح الدروس والتجارب والأنشطة التفاعلية على هاتفك الذكي أو جهازك اللوحي عن طريق تحميل تطبيق :

"EL-Moasser science 4th prim. T2"



GET IT ON

Google Play

و ذلك من خلال



أو من خلال QR CODE الآتي

Unit 1

Lesson 3

25

Test yourself

6

Good

Excellent

Very Good

Answer each of the following questions :

1 Complete the following statements :

(5 marks)

1. The human body is made up of a group of which consist of a group of
2. The tissue consists of a group of
3. The plant cell is the of the plant body.
4. The cell is the unit of and in the living organism.
5. and characterize the plant cell than the animal cell.

2 (A) Give reasons for :

(5 marks)

1. The plant cell contains green plastides (chloroplasts).
.....
2. The cell contains nucleus.
.....
3. The body systems work integrally in a full harmony.
.....

(B) What is the function of ... ?

1. Cytoplasm :
.....
2. Plasma membrane :
.....

3 (A) Put (✓) or (x) :

(5 marks)

1. Tissue is made up of symmetric organs. ()
2. The plant cell contains nucleus. ()
3. The animal cell differs from the plant cell because the animal cell contains cell wall. ()
4. The cell is the smallest building unit of the living organism's body. ()

(B) What happens if ... ?

1. The cell doesn't contain cell (plasma) membrane.
.....

Test yourself

2. Yeast fungus is added to molasses (cane honey).

3. The plant leaves don't contain chloroplasts.

4 (A) Choose the correct answer :

(5 marks)

1. is found in plant cell, but not found in animal cell.

a. Nucleus

b. Cytoplasm

c. Chloroplast

d. Plasma membrane

2. is an example of unicellular living organisms.

a. Root

b. Yeast fungus

c. Human body

d. (b) and (c)

3. Yeast fungus converts into alcohol.

a. wheat

b. oil

c. sugar

d. table salt

(B) Compare between the plant cell and the animal cell :

5 (A) Look at the opposite figure, then answer :

(5 marks)

1. What is the name of the opposite figure ?

2. Label this figure, then mention

the function of the structure no. ④

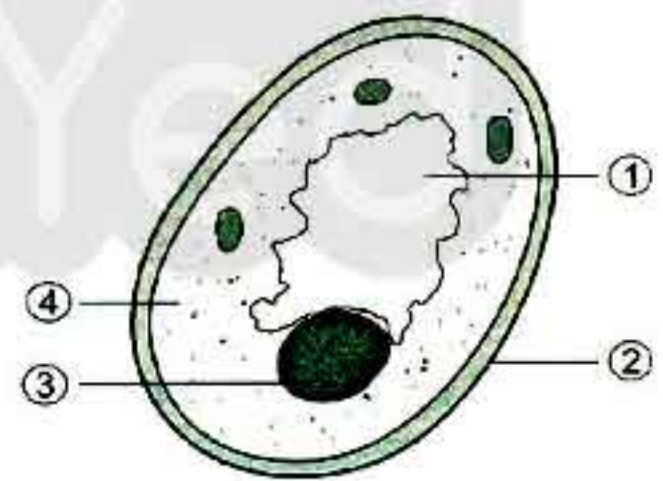
①

②

③

④

The function of no. ④ :



(B) Write the scientific term :

1. It is a fluid that fills the cell and all the cell components are suspended in it.

(.....)

2. The unicellular living organism that is used in making bread. (.....)

3. The integrated living organism that has one cell only. (.....)

Unit 1 Lesson 4

Test yourself 8

25

Good

Very Good

Excellent

Answer each of the following questions :

1 Complete the following statements :

(5 marks)

1. The photosynthesis process requires , water, carbon dioxide gas and some
2. is a gas necessary for photosynthesis process, while is a gas produced from the photosynthesis process.
3. Green algae is an example of , but fungi is an example of
4. All living organisms are classified into , and
5. Decomposers feed on

2 (A) Put (✓) or (x) :

(5 marks)

1. The plant gets its food by eating some producers. ()
2. Chloroplasts are responsible for the absorption of sunlight that is needed in the photosynthesis process. ()
3. Consumers and decomposers don't depend on themselves in making food. ()
4. Bread mold fungus contains chloroplasts. ()

(B) Give reasons for :

1. Decomposers are very important.
.....
2. The green plants are called producers.
.....
3. Green plants are necessary for keeping the ratio of oxygen gas and carbon dioxide gas constant in air.
.....

3 (A) Classify the following living organisms according to their way of feeding into producers, consumers and decomposers :

(5 marks)

Yeast fungus – Yoghurt bacteria – Lion – Orange tree –
Wild cat – Zebra – Green algae – Human.
– Producers :

Test yourself

- Consumers :
- Decomposers :

(B) Compare between producers, consumers and decomposers :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4 Write the scientific term :

(5 marks)

1. The parts of the green plant, where the photosynthesis process occurs. (.....)
2. Living organisms can make their food by the photosynthesis process. (.....)
3. Living organisms that depend on dead bodies in their feeding. (.....)
4. A chemical substance that is used to check the presence of starch in the green plant leaves. (.....)
5. The gas that is produced by plants and helps in burning. (.....)

5 (A) What happens if ... ?

(5 marks)

1. Carbon dioxide gas not found in air.
.....
2. The plants found far from sunlight.
.....

(B) Correct the underlined words :

1. Products of photosynthesis are plant food and carbon dioxide gas. (.....)
2. Some animals depend on sunlight to make their own food by photosynthesis process. (.....)

(C) Mention 3 examples of producers :

.....

.....

.....

Unit 1

Living things



Exercises on Lesson

3

(Guide Answers P. 6)

1 Complete the following sentences:

- The building unit of a living organism is
- The stomach is an example of
- The system of the body of the living organism is made up of a group of
- The organ of the body of the living organism is formed of
- Each tissue consists of a group of
- The living organism's body is made up of system integrated with each other, where each system is made up of that consist of where each of them consists of that each has its own function.
- The plant cell is composed of
- The tissue is a group of cells.
- The animal cell is composed of
- Cell wall exists only in cell.
- The plant cell is characterized by the presence of
- The is responsible for making food of the plants by the photosynthesis process.
- The is responsible for the cell division.
- controls the substances that enter or leave the cell.
- are examples of unicellular organisms.
- Yeast fungus is used in the industries of and

2 Choose the correct answer:

- Which of the following is considered as an organ?
a. Yeast fungus b. Heart c. Bean plant d. The epidermis
- The stomach is a /an
a. system b. organ c. tissue d. cell
- An organ is
a. a group of similar cells b. a group of tissues
c. a group of systems d. a group of different cells
- A tissue is
a. a group of similar cells in structure and function
b. a group of different cells in structure and function
c. a group of organs d. a group of systems

Lesson 3 The cell

5. The plant cell differs from animal cells by the presence of.....
a. nucleus b. green plastids c. cell wall d. (b) and (c)
6. All components exist in animal cell except.....
a. cell wall b. nucleus c. plasma membrane d. cytoplasm
7. Plasma membrane surrounds the from outside.
a. animal cell b. yeast fungus c. plant cell d. all the previous
8. organize the biological operations in the cell.
a. Chloroplasts b. Nucleus c. Cell wall d. Cytoplasm
9. Plant cell is surrounded by
a. cytoplasm b. chloroplasts c. cell wall d. nucleus
10. is a fluid in which all the cell components are suspended.
a. Cytoplasm b. Nucleus c. Green plastids d. Plasma membrane
11. gives the plant cell a definite shape.
a. Plasma membrane b. Cell wall c. Nucleus d. Cytoplasm
12. The plant cell differs from the animal cell in the presence of
a. nucleus b. cytoplasm c. plasma membrane d. chloroplasts
13. Which of the following can exist in a plant cell and can't exist in an animal cell?
a. Nucleus b. Chloroplasts c. Cytoplasm d. Plasma membrane
14. All the following are properties of a living organism except
a. motion b. sensation c. nutrition d. magnetism
15. The is an example of unicellular organisms.
a. frog b. snake c. yeast fungus d. bean plant
16. All the following can be found in yeast fungus except
a. cytoplasm b. nucleus c. chloroplast d. cell wall
17. Yeast fungus is used in making.....
a. bread b. alcohol c. oil d. (a) and (b)
18. The plant cell performs the
a. respiration function b. photosynthesis process
c. transport function d. all the previous answers
19. The plants carry out the photosynthesis process in the presence of.....
a. carbon dioxide b. water c. sunlight d. all the previous

3 Put (✓) in front of the right statement and (X) in front of the wrong one:

1. The cell is smallest building unit of the body. ()

Unit

1

Living things

2. The system consists of a group of organs. ()
3. The organ consists of a group of tissues. ()
4. The tissue is composed of a similar group of organs. ()
5. Cytoplasm is found only in the plant cell. ()
6. Plasma membrane fills the cell cavity and all biological processes take place in it. ()
7. Chloroplasts are found in animal cells. ()
8. A group of organs form a system. ()
9. The animal cell carries out the photosynthesis process. ()
10. The animal cell is surrounded by the cell wall. ()
11. Yeast is a unicellular organism. ()
12. Bacteria is a unicellular organism. ()
13. The cell wall is found in the yeast fungus. ()
14. The nucleus is found in the animal cell only. ()
15. Yeast fungus has chloroplasts. ()



4 Write the scientific term for each of the following:

1. The building unit of the living organism.
2. A group of symmetric cells.
3. A group of systems working together.
4. A group of organs.
5. A group of tissues.
6. The smallest building unit of the living organism's body.
7. The building unit of the plant body.
8. The building unit of the animal body.
9. It surrounds the animal cell from outside.
10. A component that surrounds the plant cell from outside.
11. It controls the substances that enter or leave the cell.
12. A part that is responsible for cell division.
13. A biological process that is carried out by the green plant to make its own food.
14. A structure in the plant cell that is responsible for photosynthesis process.
15. It regulates the biological operation inside the cell and is responsible for the cell division.
16. Tiny structures spread in the cytoplasm of the plant cells and are responsible for photosynthesis process.
17. Micro-organisms that can't be seen by naked eye and their bodies consist of only one cell.
18. A unicellular organism used in making bread and alcohol.

5 Correct the underlined words:

1. Tissue is the building unit of living organism.
2. Plant cell has no cell wall.

Lesson 3 The cell


3. All biological processes occur in cell wall.
4.  The nucleus controls the substances that enter and leave the cell.
5.  Tissue is made up of a symmetric set of organs.
6. Yeast fungus is surrounded by plasma membrane.
7. Bacteria is used in making alcohol.

6 Choose from column (B) what suits in column (A):

(A)	(B)
1. Cell	a. has green plastids.
2. Yeast fungus	b. is an example of unicellular organisms.
3. Bacteria	c. all biological processes occur in.
4. Plant cell	d. used in making alcohol.
5. Cytoplasm	e. the building unit of living organisms.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

7 Give reasons for each of the following:

1. The respiratory system is an example for the living organism's system.
2. The heart is an organ.
3. The cell is the building unit of the living organisms.
4.  A plant cell has chloroplasts.
5. The nucleus has the main role in the cell.
6. The plant cell has a definite shape while the animal cell has an indefinite shape.
7. Plants can make their own food. 8. The presence of cell membrane.
9. The presence of chloroplasts in the plant cell.
10. Yeast fungus is a unicellular organism. 11. Yeast fungus has an economic importance.
12. We use the microscope to see unicellular organisms.

8 What happens if ...?

1. There is no cell wall in the plant cell.
2. There are no green plastids in the plant cell.
3. The yeast fungus has no cell wall.

9 What is meant by ...?

1. The cell. 2. Tissue. 3. Organ.
4. System. 5. Unicellular organism.

Unit

1

Living things



Extra Practice on Lesson

3

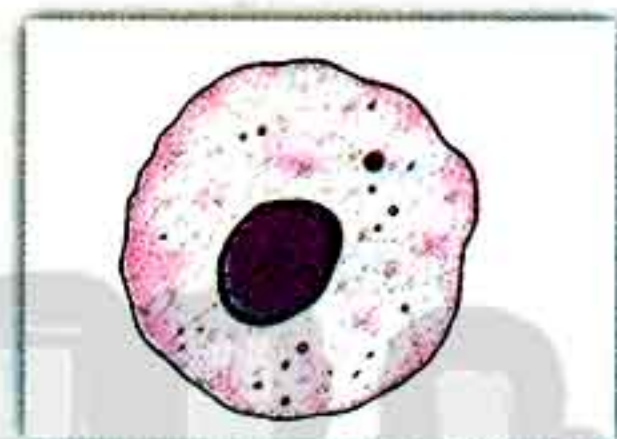
(Guide Answers P. 7)

1 Determine the function of each following:

1. The cell wall.
2. The cytoplasm.
3. The plasma membrane.
4. The nucleus.
5. The chloroplasts.
6. The yeast fungus.

2 What is the economic importance of yeast fungus?

3 Determine the following figures:



4 Relate the following organs to the human body different systems:

Organ	System
Heart
Stomach
Trachea
Kidney
Brain

5 Compare between the structure of the plant cell, animal cell and yeast fungus in the opposite table:

Points of comparison	Plant cell	Animal cell	Yeast fungus
1. The nucleus
2. The cytoplasm
3. The chloroplast

Lesson 3 The cell

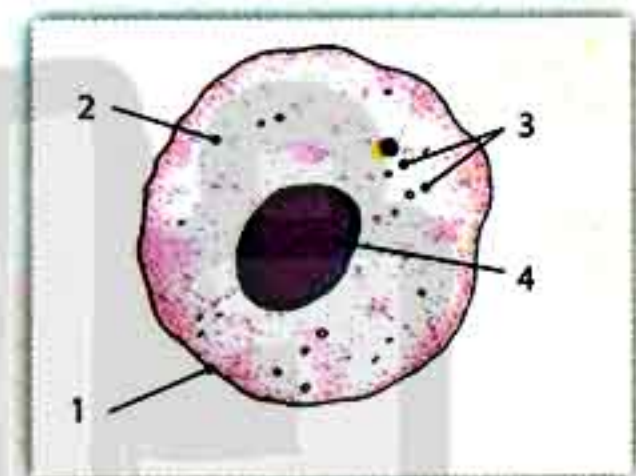
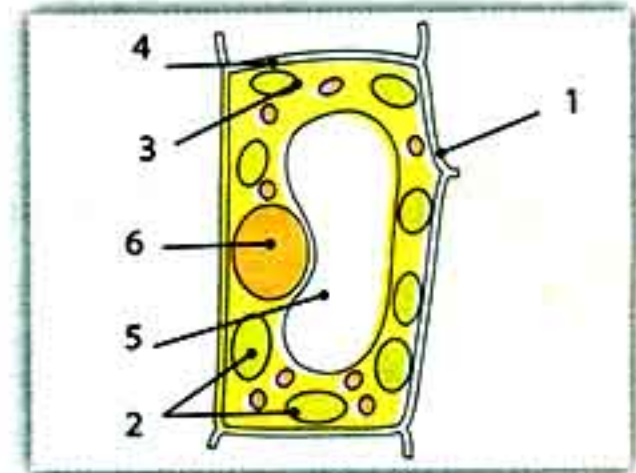
6 Give an example to each of:

1. An organ related to the digestive system in the human body.
2. A tissue in plant.
3. A system that carries out the transport function in the human being.

7 Look at the opposite figure then write down the missing labels:

- A) 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

- B) 1.
2.
3.
4.



8 Fill in the following table using "exist" or "doesn't exist":

Points of comparison	The plant cell	The animal cell
1. Plasma membrane
2. Cell wall
3. Nucleus
4. Chloroplasts
5. Cytoplasm

Revise Al-Adwaa CD
for more understanding
and more exercises.

Unit 1

Living things



Exercises on Lesson

4

(Guide Answers P. 8)

1 Complete the following sentences:

1. gas is produced by green plants during the process of photosynthesis.
2. Plant needs gas to make its own food.
3. gas is produced as a result of photosynthesis process.
4. is used in detecting the presence of starch in plant leaves.
5. The necessary factors for the process of photosynthesis are , and
6. gas is evolved during photosynthesis process while gas is released as a result of respiration process.
7. The living organisms are divided according to their nutrition (feed) into and
8. are living organisms that can make their own food by themselves.
9. The plants make their own food through a process called
10. The green plants absorb from the air through
11. Iodine solution is used to detect the presence of
12. To check the existence of starch in the plant leaf we use
13. The process of photosynthesis needs the presence of and
14. Green plants are called
15. and are examples of consumers.
16. and are examples of decomposers.
17. Green algae is an example of
18. Yeast fungus is an example of
19. Human is an example of , which feed on both and
20. Bread mould fungus is considered
21. The living organisms which are responsible for decomposing the remains of living organisms are known as
22. is considered as one of the producers, but is considered as one of the decomposers.

Lesson 4 The importance of sunlight to living organisms

23. help us to get rid of dead bodies.
24. feed on other living organisms, while can make their own food.
25. increases soil fertility.

2 Choose the correct answer:

- Plants can make their own food by process
a. respiration b. digestion c. photosynthesis d. all the previous
- Chloroplasts are found in
a. roots b. seeds c. green parts d. all the previous
- Plants carry out photosynthesis process in the presence of
a. carbon dioxide b. water c. sunlight d. all the previous
- Plants make their food through the process of photosynthesis in the existence of sunlight, water and
a. nitrogen b. carbon dioxide c. oxygen d. sugar
- Plants use gas in the photosynthesis process.
a. oxygen b. nitrogen c. carbon dioxide d. water vapor
- During photosynthesis process, gas is evolved.
a. carbon dioxide b. nitrogen c. oxygen d. chlorine
- When adding drops of iodine solution over starch its color turns from to
a. violet to red b. violet to green c. violet to blue d. yellow to green
- are examples of producers.
a. Algae b. Reptiles c. Fungi d. Birds
- Green leaves change color into yellow because of the
a. absence of oxygen b. absence of nitrogen gas
c. plenty of salts d. absence of sunlight
- The material that provides water with carbon dioxide gas is called
a. sodium chloride b. glucose
c. sodium sulphate d. sodium bicarbonate
- Rabbit is an example of a
a. producer b. consumer c. decomposer d. no correct answer

Unit 1

Living things

12. are examples of decomposers.
a. Algae b. Reptiles c. Fungi d. Birds
13. A hawk is an example of
a. Producers b. consumers c. decomposers d. all the previous
14. All the following organisms are producers except the.....
a. algae b. corn plant c. wheat d. snake
15. Chloroplasts are found in
a. producers b. consumers c. decomposers d. all the previous
16. Which of the following living organisms is not a consumer? A
a. fungus b. human c. snake d. hawk
17. Which of the following living organisms is not a producer of food?
a. green algae b. wheat plant c. corn plant d. fungus
18. Yeast is an example of
a. producers b. consumers c. decomposers d. all the previous
19. Lions and elephants are considered
a. producers b. consumers c. decomposers d. all the previous
20. Bacteria is considered of the
a. producers b. consumers c. decomposers d. all the previous
21. The living organisms that help in getting rid of dead bodies are
a. producers b. consumers c. decomposers d. all the previous
22. are living organisms that can't make their own food, but they obtain their food from the decomposition of dead bodies
a. Producers b. Consumers c. Decomposers d. All the previous
23. The living organisms that are used in increasing the soil fertility are the.....
a. producers b. consumers c. decomposers d. all the previous
24. Bread mold fungus is a.....
a. producer b. consumer c. decomposer d. all the previous

3 Put (✓) in front of the right statement and (X) in front of the wrong one:

1. Plant needs oxygen during the photosynthesis process. ()
2. Green algae is considered of the consumers. ()
3. Lime water is used to detect the presence of sugar (starch). ()

Lesson 4 The importance of sunlight to living organisms



4. Producers are living organisms that can make their own food by the photosynthesis process. ()
5. Corn plant and algae are considered of the decomposers. ()
6. Chloroplast gives the plant its green color and is responsible for sunlight absorption. ()
7. Carbon dioxide gas is vital for photosynthesis. ()
8. The main source of oxygen on Earth is the photosynthesis process. ()
9. Green plants are considered the Earth's lungs. ()
10. In photosynthesis process, plant takes oxygen gas and release carbon dioxide. ()
11. In respiration process, plant takes oxygen gas and releases carbon dioxide. ()
12. Iodine solution is used to detect the presence of sugar. ()
13. Sodium bicarbonate is used to absorb oxygen gas. ()
14. Tigers and lions are consumers that feed on producers. ()
15. Consumers are living organisms that make their own food by the photosynthesis process. ()
16. Consumers are organism that help us get rid of the dead bodies of organisms. ()
17. Yeast fungus and some types of bacteria are examples of decomposers. ()
18. Helping us get rid of dead bodies of organisms is of the importance of consumers. ()
19. Hawk and cow are considered from consumers. ()
20. Decomposers can make their own food by themselves by photosynthesis process. ()
21. Consumer organisms feed on dead bodies, plant remains and decayed food. ()
22. Decomposers can't make their own food due to absence of chloroplasts. ()
23. Decomposers increase the soil fertility. ()

4 Write the scientific term for each of the following:



1. A gas needed by the plant that reacts with water and mineral salts in the presence of sunlight to produce starch.
2. The process by which the plant makes its own food.
3. A gas that is very important for the photosynthesis process.

Unit 1




Living things

4. A gas that is released from photosynthesis process.
5. Living organisms that depend on the sunlight, water and carbon dioxide to make their own food.
6.  Living organisms that can make their own food by themselves.
7. The living organisms that can make their own food by the photosynthesis process.
8. The part of the plant cell that helps the plants to make their own food by the photosynthesis process.
9. The substance that is used to detect the existence of starch.
10.  Living organisms that depend on other living organisms in their food.
11. The living organisms that can not make their own food and obtain their own food from decaying organic remains.
12. Green algae and some types of bacteria.
13. Sheep, chicken and cow.
14. Living organisms that help us to get rid of dead bodies and plant remains.

5 Correct the underlined words:

1. Plants absorb water and mineral salts from air.
2. Carbon dioxide gas is produced as result of photosynthesis process.
3. Lime water is used to detect the presence of starch.
4. Nitrogen gas is necessary for the photosynthesis process.
5.  Consumer organisms can make their own food by the photosynthesis process.
6. The lion is a decomposer.
7. Decomposers depend on producers directly or indirectly to get their food.
8.  Producers are living organisms that get their food through decomposing the organic wastes.

6 Give reasons for each of the following:

1. Producers need sunlight, water and carbon dioxide.
2.  Green plants can make their own food by photosynthesis process.
3.  Green plants are called producers.
4. Plant cell contains chloroplasts.
5.  There are chloroplasts in the cell of producers.
6. The green plant leaves become yellow and weak if they aren't exposed to sunlight directly or indirectly.

Lesson 4 The importance of sunlight to living organisms

7. We should direct the potted plant inside the house to the sunlight.
8. Green leaves are considered the food factory of the plant.
9. Green plants are considered the Earth's lungs.
10. Green plants are necessary for keeping the ratio of oxygen gas constant in the air.
11. Photosynthesis process in opposite to respiration process.
12. Human is considered as consumer that feeds on both producers and consumers.
13. Decomposers and consumers can't make their own food.
14. Yeast fungus and bread mold fungus are considered decomposers.
15. Cow and chicken are considered consumers.
16. Fox and dog are consumers.
17. Food spoils if it is left outside the refrigerator for a long period of time.
18. Decomposers have great economical and environmental importance.

7 What happens if ...?

1. There is no carbon dioxide in the air.
2. There are no chloroplasts in the plant leaves.
3. The plants exist in the dark place.
4. The plant is covered with a plastic sac.
5. We add drops of iodine solution on a leaf whose color is removed.
6. There are no decomposers in the environment.

8 What is meant by ...?

1. Photosynthesis process.
2. Producers.
3. Consumers.
4. Decomposers.

Unit 1 Living things

Extra Practice on Lesson 4

(Guide Answers P. 9)

1. Classify the following living organisms into producers, consumers and decomposers:

dog – lion – corn plant – green algae – yeast fungus – human – yoghurt bacteria

2. Compare between producers, consumers and decomposers then give an example for each type:

3. Mention the economical importance of decomposers.

4. What is the importance of ...?

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. Sunlight for plants | 2. Producers | 3. Chloroplasts |
| 4. Iodine solution | 5. Sodium bicarbonate | 6. Ethyl alcohol |
| 7. Decomposers | 8. Lime water | |

5. Look at the opposite figure:

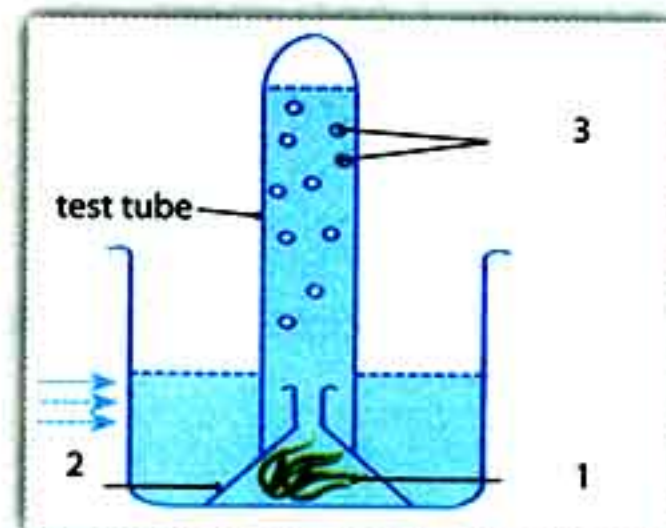
- The color of leaves in plant (A) after 2 day is
- The color of leaves in plant (B) after 2 days is
- Plant (B) is missing to make photosynthesis.
- In photosynthesis the plant takes and
- In photosynthesis plant produces and



6. How can you detect the presence of starch in plant leaves?

7. The opposite figure represents an experiment of detecting the products of photosynthesis process write down the missing parts on the drawing.

-
-
-



Revise Al-Adwaa CD for more understanding and more exercises.

Lesson 3 The cell ... The building unit of living organisms

(Guide Answers P. 16)

Worksheet (5)

(Total marks: 20)

1 (A) Complete the following sentences:

1. The tissue is a group of cells.
2. The human body is composed of many
3. The is a group of organs.
4. The building unit of the living organism is called

(B) Put (✓) or (X) then correct the wrong ones:

1. An organ consists of a group of tissues. ()
2. A tissue is the building unit of the plant body. ()
3. Yeast fungus has chloroplasts. ()
4. Cytoplasms found only in the plant cell. ()

2 (A) Write the scientific term for each of the following:

1. A group of symmetric cells. (.....)
2. A group of different tissues that work together. (.....)
3. The instrument that is used in examining cells and tissues. (.....)
4. The structure that controls the substances that enter or leave the cell. (.....)

(B) Correct the underlined words:

1. Each tissue consists of a similar group of organs. (.....)
2. All the biological processes of the cell take place in the cell wall. (.....)
3. The animal cell is surrounded by the cell wall. (.....)
4. The plant cell is surrounded from outside by a plasma membrane. (.....)

Worksheets & Exams

3 (A) Choose the correct answer:

- The nose is a/an
a. organ b. system c. tissue d. cell
- The is (are) one of the cell components.
a. nucleus b. cytoplasm
c. plasma membrane d. all the previous
- is responsible for the cell division.
a. Nucleus b. Cytoplasm c. Cell wall d. All the previous
- Which of the following can exist in the plant cell and can not exist in the animal one? - The
a. nucleus b. chloroplasts c. cytoplasm d. cell membrane

(B) What is the function of...?

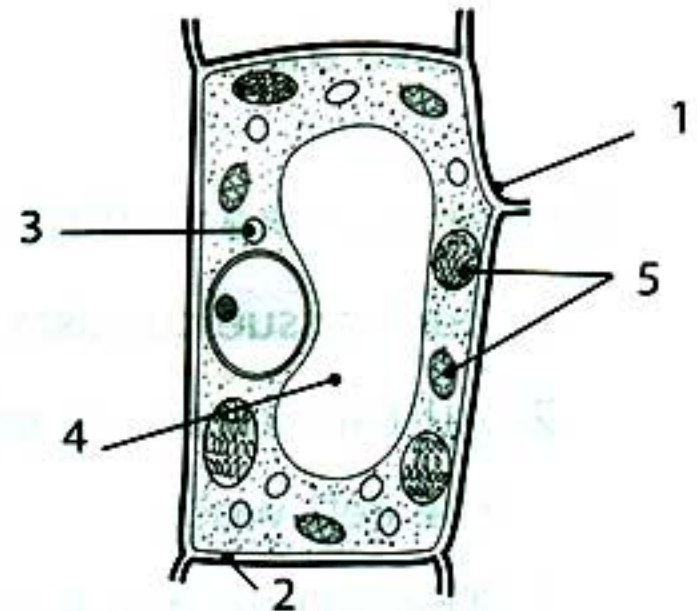
- Cytoplasm.
- Plasma membrane.

4 (A) Give a reason for each of the following:

- The plant cell has a definite shape.
.....
- The plant can make its own food.
.....
- The cell contains a nucleus.
.....

(B) Label the opposite figure:

-
-
-
-
-



Worksheet (6)

(Total marks: 20)

1 (A) Complete the following sentences:

1. The plant cell and the animal cell are similar in the presence of and
2. The plant cell is differentiated from the animal cell by the presence of and
3. is the cell component which is responsible for cell division.
4. We use yeast fungus in making and

(B) What is the function of...?

1. Cell wall.
.....
2. Chloroplasts.
.....

2 (A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The surrounds the plant cell.
a. cell wall b. cytoplasm c. nucleus d. vacuole
2. Bacteria can be used in making
a. bread b. yoghurt c. alcohol d. all the previous
3. The is an example of unicellular organisms:
a. frog b. snake c. yeast fungus d. bean plants
4. is the fluid in which the cell components are suspended.
a. Cytoplasm b. Plasma membrane c. Nucleus d. Chloroplasts

(B) Put (✓) or (X) then correct the wrong ones:

1. The animal cell is surrounded by a cell wall. ()
2. Plasma membrane fills the cell cavity and all biological operations take place in it. ()
3. Bacteria and yeast fungus are unicellular micro-organisms. ()
4. The cell wall is found in the yeast fungus. ()

Worksheets & Exams

3 (A) Compare between plant cell, animal cell and yeast fungus.

P.O.C	Plant cell	Animal cell	Yeast fungus
1. Nucleus
2. Cell wall
3. Chloroplast

(B) Choose from column (B) what suits in column (A):

(A)	(B)
1. Yeast fungus	a. supports the cell.
2. Plant cell	b. consists of similar cells.
3. Tissue	c. is used in making alcohol.
4. Cell wall	d. the structural unit of plant body.
	e. responsible for cell division.

1. 2. 3. 4.

4 (A) Give a reason for each of the following:

1. The unicellular organisms are considered integrated living organisms.

.....

2. The yeast fungus is important for us.

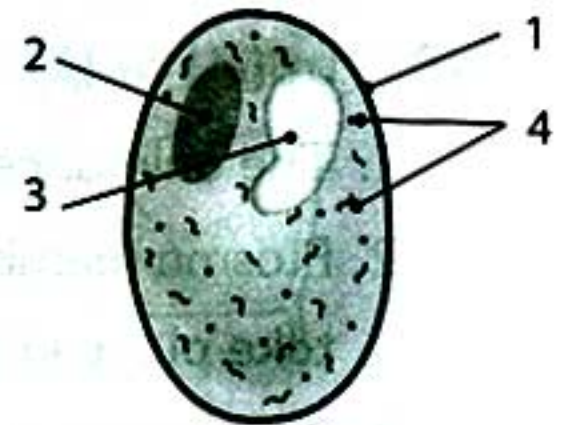
.....

3. The presence of the cell membrane.

.....

(B) Label the figure:

1.
2.
3.
4.



Lesson 4 The importance of sunlight to living organisms

(Guide Answers P. 16)

Worksheet (7)

(Total marks: 20)

1 (A) Complete the following sentences:

1. The plant cell contains which give the plant the green color and absorb sunlight also.
2. The plant absorbs and from the soil.
3. The plant absorbs from air in order to form its own food and this process is known as
4. We use to detect the existence of the starch.
5. The plant needs and to make its own food.

(B) Correct the underlined words:

1. Carbon dioxide gas is produced as a result of photosynthesis process. (.....)
2. Cow, sheep and chicken are examples of producers. (.....)
3. Consumers are the living organisms that can make their own food by themselves. (.....)
4. The color of iodine solution changes into red in the existence of starch. (.....)
5. Lion and tiger are examples of producers. (.....)

2 (A) Write the scientific term for each of the following:

1. Sheep, chicken and cow. (.....)
2. They are living organisms that can make their own food by themselves. (.....)
3. They are living organisms that depend on the producers to get their food. (.....)
4. The gas released from photosynthesis process. (.....)
5. The gas that is necessary for plants to make their own food. (.....)

Worksheets & Exams

(B) Put (✓) or (X) then correct the wrong ones:

1. Green plants and bread mold fungus are examples of producers. ()
2. Oxygen gas is necessary for photosynthesis process. ()
3. Producers are living organisms that can make their own food by photosynthesis process. ()
4. The lion, snake and tiger are examples of consumers that feed on producers. ()
5. Consumers depend on producers directly or indirectly to get their food. ()

3 (A) Compare between producers and consumers:

P.O.C	Producers	Consumers
1. Definition
2. Example

(B) What is meant by...?

1. Photosynthesis.
2. Decomposers.

4 (A) Give a reason for each of the following:

1. Green plants contain chloroplasts.
.....
2. The producers can make their own food by themselves.
.....
3. Green algae and green plants are examples of producers.
.....
4. We immerse elodea plant in water containing sodium bicarbonate.
.....
5. The lion and the tiger are examples of consumers.
.....

(B) Give an example for each of the following:

1. Producer.
2. Consumer.
3. Decomposer.



Worksheet (8)

(Total marks: 20)

1 (A) Choose the correct answer:

- Human is considered
 - a decomposer
 - a producer
 - a consumer that feeds on a producer directly or indirectly
 - all the previous
- All the following organisms are considered producers except
 - bean plants
 - green algae
 - bread mold fungus
 - corn plants
- A hawk and a falcon are examples of
 - producers
 - consumers
 - decomposers
 - (a) and (b)
- Bread mold fungus is a
 - producer
 - decomposer
 - consumer
 - no correct answer
- The material that provides water with carbon dioxide gas is called
 - sodium chloride
 - glucose
 - sodium sulphate
 - sodium bicarbonate

(B) Mention the importance of decomposers.

.....

.....

2 (A) Classify the following organisms into (producers, consumers and decomposers).

lion – wheat plant – bread mold fungus – tiger – hawk – fox – green algae – hen – yeast fungus.

Producers	Consumers	Decomposers
.....
.....
.....
.....

Worksheets & Exams

(B) What are the necessary conditions for plants to make photosynthesis process?

.....

.....

.....

3 (A) Cross the odd word out:

1. green plants - lion - hawk - deer
2. sunlight - water and salts - oxygen - carbon dioxide
3. cow - sheep - tiger - chicken

(B) Put (✓) or (X) then correct the wrong ones:

1. Green algae are considered consumers. ()
.....
2. Decomposers increase the fertility of the soil. ()
.....
3. Consumers contain chloroplasts. ()
.....

4 (A) What happens when...?

1. The plants exist in the dark place.
.....
2. We add drops of iodine solution on a leaf whose color is removed.
.....

(B) Mention the products of photosynthesis process.

.....

.....